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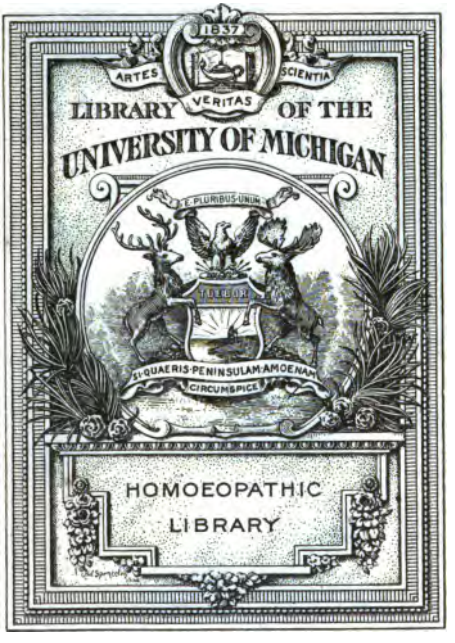
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Organ Diseases of Women,

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NOTABLY ENLARGEMENTS AND DISPLACEMENTS
OF THE UTERUS,

AND STERILITY,

CONSIDERED AS

CURABLE BY MEDICINES,

BY

J. COMPTON BURNETT, M. D.

AUTHOR OF "TUMOURS OF THE BREAST," ETC.

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PREFACE.

For years past I have gone about with the idea of writing a little treatise on the amenability of the commoner diseases of women to successful treatment by medicines administered in the ordinary way by the mouth, and I had worked a little at the task in odd moments from time to time, but its completion was put off for various reasons, and I had almost given it up, when one evening the following circumstance fixed my attention on the subject, and I determined to carry out the idea without any further delay.

It was a Bank Holiday, and I was

sitting one evening at a little side table in the large dining-room of a well-known London hotel all by myself, when a foreign gentleman came and sat by me and took his dinner. I noticed he looked sad, and over the dessert he took up a French journal and began to read ; then he threw it down and sighed deeply. I made a casual remark which almost startled him ; a foreigner in London is apt to become even more reserved than a Londoner, seemingly resenting our insular stand-offishness. He did not speak English, so we drifted into conversation, at first in French and presently in German. "Ah!" said he, "you are a physician, are you; we are badly off in our country for good medical men, particularly for diseases of women. I am dreadfully worried about my poor wife ; I cannot sleep at night thinking

about it;" and then he launched out into the following narration:—

"Some time ago my wife's eyes became weak, and I took her to an optician to get her some spectacles, although she is only 35 years of age. The optician said we must go to an oculist for him to prescribe the kind of glasses necessary for the case.

"Next day I took my wife to Professor X., the noted oculist, and he carefully examined my wife's eyes, and then informed me that he could not prescribe glasses for her without a consultation with my family doctor, and to this I acceded. They met the following Wednesday at my house, and after an hour's consultation they told me that the eye weakness was from a weakness of the womb, and that I must take her to a specialist for diseases of women.

"Thereupon I took her to Professor Y., the eminent specialist for ladies' diseases, and he informed me that my wife was suffering from an enlargement of the womb, which was also retroverted, and that the only thing for it was to operate upon her and take the entire womb away. This was a great shock to us, and we could not make up our minds to such a dreadful thing. We determined then to go to Berlin and consult Professor J., who emphatically condemned the proposed operation, and prescribed tonics and injections; but these upset her so, for she gets nerve-attacks every time an injection is used, and so we are in despair, as our family doctor now declares for the operation as the only hope of restoring my wife to health."

I hesitate no longer in sending these pages to the press to try at least to

show that medicines can restore enlarged and dislocated wombs to their proper size and position. It is no use to rail against ignorance,—we must ourselves set to work and show the world that there is a better way.

I maintain, from ample experience, that enlargements and dislocations of the womb are for the most part perfectly amenable to our remedies; and, moreover, the task is not difficult. I have included the subject of Sterility, as enlargements and displacements are very commonly its cause.

J. COMPTON BURNETT.

86 WIMPOLE STREET,
CAVENDISH SQUARE, LONDON, W.,
Michaelmas, 1896.

Organ Diseases of Women.

INTRODUCTION.

THE uterus or womb being a living organ adapted for special purposes has peculiarities all its own. In its early life—in fact at any time in its maiden state—its main function is, so to speak, to keep out of the way and obtrude itself upon its owner as little as may be: it has to bide; its day is not yet. Hence the virgin womb is—at any age—if quite healthy,

and a normally undisturbed part of a normal person—a very small affair, and it finds no great difficulty in keeping out of the way and out of the reckoning. In shape and appearance, and, indeed, in size it may fairly fitly be compared to a pretty big inverted pear, but not so oval: the stem of the pear corresponding to the neck of the womb, and the thick end to the body and fundus. The normal virgin womb balloons about within the abdomen out of harm's way: it is light and hollow, and somewhat supported laterally, and so long as it is in this happy state of unawakened life, and so long as it is normal in its health, so long is it without trouble and giving none.

With this normal hollow inverted pear-shaped organ lightly ballooning about in its appointed place I have here nothing to do. It is only when the organ gets ill, enlarged or displaced, and thus troublous and troublesome, that it becomes object of the curative art.

The orthodox and almost universally believed-in, and practised, treatment of the enlargements and displacements of the womb is *surgical and mechanical.* Speaking roughly and broadly, supports—pessaries—are inserted and worn to keep up the organ because it is too heavy to remain up in its place. Certain surgical operations are also undertaken for its fixation. In other words, it is reasoned thus:

Here we have a more or less movable organ that is too heavy, and flops down on to the floor of the pelvis, or even prolapses through the vulva; it must be put back into its place and kept there by a support adapted to the case, and then the patient will be comfortable and able to go about. Or, the enlargement of the womb is on one side only, so that the organ is lopsided and falls over and downwards, giving rise to a more or less complicated displacement. Therefore, it is reasoned, the organ must be not only supported by an adequate mechanical contrivance, but it may be needful to perform certain operations for the purpose of straightening and fixing

the organ, and so on. It is in nowise needful to prove that this is the commonly accepted position of general medicine and surgery at the present day, since no one will deny it. That being so, is there anything more to be said on the subject? How is a thing that is too heavy and fallen down out of its right position, even protruding from the body, to be put back and kept in place in any other way? that is surely common sense. To this my answer is as follows:—

Instead of regarding the heavy, enlarged, and displaced organ as *unalterably* heavy, enlarged, and displaced, can we not so use our vast array of remedies to make the organ lighter, to the end that it may

of itself return to its proper place, simply because it has become too light to remain in its abnormally low position? Surely if an organ is out of place because it is too big and too heavy, its displacement must be due to gravitation, and if we here get rid of its too great weight, it will gravitate back to its right place, even adhesions becoming inadequate to prevent its ascent. This is my position in the present volume. It is here my business to show that this can be done, and to name some of the remedies at our disposal for effecting the same, so that others may, if they choose, go and do likewise. There are plenty of scientific homœopathic and other physicians in the world who have

thus regarded and treated enlargements and displacements of the womb any time during the last fifty years, hence I lay no claim to having made a discovery. Having imbibed the idea of curing enlargments and displacements of the uterus by medicines given in the ordinary way by the mouth, and having succeeded well in so doing, I have thought the matter out for myself so as to come to a clear position as to what it all really means, and I have systematically treated all my uterine cases during the past twenty years in the manner here indicated, and therefore I speak to facts within my own knowledge and experience, and claim a right to be heard.

PROLAPSE OF THE WOMB.

"*Homœopathy is very good for women and children.*"

THE first time I ever became aware that a heavy forefallen womb could be in the least helped by medicines was somewhere about the year 1874, when a kind-hearted district visitor interested me on behalf of an elderly widow, whose life was greatly incommoded by her prolapsed uterus. I treated her with little homœopathic doses of *Helonias dioica* for many months, and the outcome of this treatment was such that I became quite satisfied that a forefallen or prolapsed womb could be medicinally influ-

enced for good. The dear old lady declared that the womb was very much better, and that she was restored to a feeling of comfort in the parts to which she had long been a stranger. The patient was not suffering from any disease properly so-called, and the uterine region having been rendered comfortable, patient had no further complaint to make.

ABOUT *Sepia.*

I was not very long after this driving one day into the country accompanied by an eminent clergyman, a grand old man, and a staunch old homœopath, whose benign smile of pity for all non-homœopaths very much impressed

me, who spoke to me during the drive thus: . . . "I took my daughter Julia to Dr. X. (an eminent gynecologist), because she complained of a pain across her back and local catarrh, and he examined her and told me the womb was enlarged, and that she must wear a support."

"But surely, Dr., you do not suggest that for a young woman like my daughter Julia; can you not cure that condition with medicines?"

"No, there is no cure for it except wearing a support."

"Well, Dr., I cannot consent to such a thing, I must find something better than that; what do you think of homœopathic medicines?"

"Homœopathic medicines! what nonsense."

"Poor man," concluded my venerable friend, "we must pray for the Lord to open the eyes of his understanding that he may see the truth; I gave Julia *Sepia* for some time, and quite cured her."

Here the eminent specialist treated the very idea of homœopathic remedies having any good effect in such cases as utter nonsense. For all that the girl's father quite cured her with globules of *Sepia.* And how could the mighty gynecologist know the effects of homœopathic medicines since he had never tried them? The opinions of allopaths on the value of

homœopathy are nothing but spiteful splutter: vulgar and nasty.

MATER TRIUMPHANS.

Stevenson's song of the mother is one of joy at her inevitable influence, for . . .

"From out of the dainty the rude, the strong
from out of the frail,
Eternally through the ages from the female
comes the male."

I have long considered that being a mother is about the biggest thing on earth, but on this point all women do not agree; some willingly face death without daunt in order to become a mother; such a one was the following:—

A childless lady, nine years

married, and who, though childless, had yet had seven miscarriages, with all their attendant miseries of floodings, grief, and disappointment, placed herself frankly under my care on January 26, 1880, for the purpose of putting a stop to these habitual mishaps, and in the hope of having living children. The late Dr. Smith was of opinion that one-half of this lady's womb was ossified: the curious thing was that patient regularly aborted at 5½ months, and the placenta was always adherent. Period normal; some neuralgia of *right* ovary. The uterus itself was thick and heavy, and one side of it much more rigid than the other. After *Alnuin.* 3^x, and *Kali chlor.* 6, each

for a month, she fell pregnant, and with a view of trying to lessen the unilateral hardening of the womb, so that it might properly expand at the right time, I put patient on an exclusively fruit and vegetable diet; but she appeared unable to stand it, and so I allowed her one meat meal a day—one o'clock—but nothing else night and morning save fruit and soft vegetables at will. Big baby boy born May 22, 1881, and since then she has had five others, all hale and hearty, so she told me the other day (August 1893). Of course, patient had a number of medicines to prevent abortion and for her very troublesome piles—*Ferrum* 6, *Æsculus* 12, *Silicea* 12, and *Sulphur* 30—

but the principal lesson teachable that stands out is the elementary fact, that the organ diseases of women are amenable to drug action, and that diet can be made to play a part in abortion. I kept this lady on very low diet, and on several occasions with her first three children, when abortion or miscarriage was very imminent, I stopped nearly all food and all drink, allowing only fresh fruit for days together, till the hypogastric tumult had been starved out. With her last three children no treatment and no dietetic precautions were needed or taken. One has not often an opportunity of narrating such a long history as is here possible.

SPERMATOPHOBIA.

This is the other side of the picture of the MATER TRIUMPHANS. The lady whose case I have just narrated, and who has the six bonnie living children, is herself still a very good-looking woman—fresh and plump, and though poor in this world's goods, is yet proud and joyous, and in her children rich beyond compare.

THE TRAUMATIC UTERUS.

One meets with a number of youngish married ladies who are constitutionally sound and are yet great sufferers. In May 1880, such a one came to seek my help: she was 26 years of age, had been

married five years, was the mother of one child, which was born at the end of the first year of married life. Applied Malthusianism accounted for the childlessness of the subsequent four years. Patient, from being of bonnie round figure, had become bosomless; her spine had two aches, an up and down rhachialgia and a pain across the back,—the classic uterine backache we all know of. The menses every sixteen days; the womb thick, sappy, and low-lying; leucorrhœal ooze coming from the os. Patient was a mere wreck of her former self, and all for fear there should be too many people born into the world.

"No, I will not; I do not care; I'd rather die."

I should have said patient suffered much from insomnia, and had frequent attacks of nerve-tortures.

I regarded the state as one manifestly from a battered, misused uterus, and so proceeded therapeutically with *Hypericum perf.* 3^x, with *Arnica* 2, and concluded with *Bellis per.* 1. There was much improvement in the uterine sphere, and the menses had become less frequent. But the spinal irritation was much to the fore: *Guaco* 3 "did me great good; it stopped all the sickness and relieved the back very much."

Then a long railway journey upset the spine a good deal, and flooding set in; *Kali chlor.* 6 and

Fer. phos. 6 stopped the bleeding, and *Cuprum acet.* 3^x took the pain away from the side.

Then came *Guaco* 3 and *Bellis p.* 1, each a month by itself, with much amelioration.

There finally remained a condition in which almost any excitement brought on the poorly time, and this was cured by *Cedron* 3^x, 5 drops in water every three hours. To *Cedron* I was led because patient complained very much of coldness in the abdomen: "Oh, my stomach is so cold"

Cases like this pass before practical physicians pretty well every day, and the one I have just cited is a mere sample of many like it. There is not any disease properly

so-called to be cured, but an insulted womb with its attendant worries, and spinal hyperæsthesia. It is not easy to get rid of the neurasthenia till the spine is righted, and the enlarged womb has to be seen to before the spine will mend properly, and hence I start with muscle-and-nerve anti-traumatics, utilizing any sound symptom for a differential purpose, as, *e.g.*, *Cedron* (cold, etc.). I have somewhere read that it is hard to kick against the pricks, and the wife who cheats nature finds how true this is. With this question I am here, however, not concerned, further than to point out that genesiac fraud causes disease and produces a debased state of the womb; it becomes too

fibrous, hard; loses its erectility and contractility, and instead of ballooning about in the abdomen in happy unconsciousness, it flops down on to the floor of the pelvis, miserable and discontent, and a sorry burden,—it has been cheated, and it verily does not bear it uncomplainingly. This might be designated the *Defrauded Womb.* It concerns us here because it is almost always enlarged and displaced, and hence I think I may profitably add the following little chapter, as it bears on the etiology of many cases of enlarged uterus.

THE NEMESIS OF PHYSICAL WRONG-DOING.

During the past twenty years

the number of cases in which married women prevent conception is steadily on the increase; their many dodges in attaining this end need not be dwelt upon, but the almost uniform results are the following:—

1. The breasts shrivel, and in extreme cases almost disappear: the erstwhile fine bust, the shapely breasts shrink into shocking ugliness.

2. The great female characteristics diminish, and the individual is apt to become hairy in the face and elsewhere, while the rotundity of limb is a thing of the past: the limbs are often scraggy and thin, or, if obese, flabby and old.

3. The nerves are greatly affect-

ed, there is almost always neurasthenia, and the once sweet woman becomes irritable and cross and miserable.

4. Spinal irritation is very common.

5. The uterus is the greatest sufferer of all: it has been cheated, and resents the wrong done to it with terrible vigour: it becomes enlarged, hard and gristly, and is not infrequently the seat of tumours of various kinds. And no woman with such a womb is, or can be, other than miserable and discontented, and very frequently there is morning sickness analogous to that of pregnancy, with no end of other dyspeptic troubles.

The earlier in life the physical

wrong is committed, the more pronounced are the ill effects. I do not preach at these sufferers, and I see very many of them, but I tell them plainly the price that has to be paid for their wrong-doing, viz., mental, moral, and physical deterioration and degradation.

Neither do I regard the thing from the standpoint of religion, though I have somewhere read, "Be fruitful, and multiply and replenish the earth." This command may possibly be out-of-date, but this one thing I do know for very sure, that old Mother Nature wipes us all out without mercy when we disobey her laws: here, at any rate, the fittest survive.

If a married woman wants to

grow old, ugly, and miserable, the quickest and most certain way I know of is to practice the prevention here referred to.

A subject to be avoided? I do not think so; I have the deepest sympathy for suffering woman; my mother suffered for me, God bless her dear memory. *Dixi et animam meam salvavi.*

Now, why should we avoid this subject of the voluntary limitation of the family? "There is a time for everything," a very wise man once wrote down for our instruction; here, in a medical work on Organ Diseases of Women, the fact that genesiac fraud causes a debased state of the whole genital sphere, with enlargements and displace-

ments, its consideration is not only desirable but imperative.

In my judgment, a young woman who does not wish to bear a family should not get married at all. I know some goody-goody couples who are joined together, not in holy wedlock at all, but . . . "We live, and always have lived ever since our marriage, just like brother and sister." Some of them teach in the Sunday School, and do what they are pleased to call "the work of the Lord," particularly when it is taking the chair, or otherwise or elsewhere, but anyway always to the fore. Child-bearing and home duties are shirked by these unwholesome byproducts of civilization. They have their reward:

Nature wipes them out herself, and labels them for the ultimate sorting, "Depart from me, I know ye not."

DISPLACEMENT OF WOMB FROM ACCIDENT: THE ORGAN TWISTED.

In dislocation of the uterus from accident the sufferings are frequently very severe indeed. Thus a married lady came under my observation on May 9, describing to me how eight years before she was touring in Switzerland, and had a fall which was followed by much bearing down and terrible pains across the hypogastrium. With this there was much irritation of the bladder. She suffered these horrors for three years before she could summon up courage to go to a doctor. Finally the pains drove her to an eminent London gynecologist of world-wide reputation.

This gentleman failing to even relieve her, she consulted a second physician, and he also failed, and considered she would never get well owing to the intricate nature of the complaint. The uterus and everything seemed as if they were being dragged out of her body. Homœopathy she despised and ridiculed, and it was only after eight years of suffering that she overcame her prejudice and consulted me. In addition, besides the forenamed symptoms, there was a peculiar form of leucorrhœa coming on every four or five days "in little torrents of thick yellow discharge."

Secale cornutum 3^x cured this case so rapidly and completely that

the displacement must be regarded as having been most probably a twist of the parts.

There was no mechanical interference on my part whatever, and the cure proved permanent.

That *Secale* was homœopathic to the case no competent person will deny, especially if he has ever seen the effects of a full dose of ergot on a parturient person, who has a strong back and plenty of muscle.

ENLARGEMENT OF BOTH OVARIES, ENLARGED UTERUS, APHONIA, RETENTION OF URINE, ETC.

There are two or three points in some cases of women's diseases that require to be thought out and worked out separately, or the sufferers enter the category of the uncured, and are orthodoxly labelled incurable.

What schoolmen cannot cure is incurable, that must be evident; what they do not know is not knowledge. A married lady, 26 years of age, mother of three children, was brought to me from a distance on May 12, 1893, . . . "My cousin is just a wreck."

Patient was of fine stature—what the French call *large*—of tender fibre, her tissues having large meshes Such people look much more healthy than they really are, and very commonly they are the product of a cross between a powerful individual and a consumptive one; the dash of consumptiveness is shown in their growth-largeness; they are large-celled and lacking in toughness. It was so in this case: her father died at 29, of phthisis; her mother is well and strong. Patient had had measles twice; influenza twice; and had been three times vaccinated; and only last year had had scarlatina. At her first confinement she was fearfully lacerated, and was subsequently

sutured in five places. The case being very complicated, let us take it in sections from above downwards:—

1. Complete aphonia for some weeks, cannot produce any sound beyond a very slight indistinct whisper.

2. Left lobe of liver considerably enlarged and very tender.

3. Tongue mapped and very pippy; by mapped tongue I mean the so-called *lingua geographica.*

4. Spleen moderately swelled.

5. Very constipated, and much pain in back and sides.

6. Pretty bad hæmorrhoids.

7. The uterus is enlarged.

8. The right ovarian region is the seat of a tumid mass rather

bigger than my fist; the left one also, which is very painful.

9. There is severe but intermittent leucorrhœa.

10. The period is too frequent and excessive.

11. And the crowning misery of this unfortunate lady was total inability to pass water for the past two months, being obliged to use the catheter.

12. Many nerve-symptoms more or less distressing; and as these seemed to be largely due to her overcome two attacks of influenza, I started my therapeutic campaign with *Cypripedin* 3^x, 6 grains three times a day.

Cypripedium pubescens, *Cypripedin*, and *Scutellaria lat.*, and

Scutellarin, have long been my sheet-anchors in post-influenzal neuroses.

This bettered the neurotic part of the aphonia, and also the constipation, and patient was altogether brighter in her nerve life.

The spleen being swelled, and patient having at times some intermittent febrile movement, I followed with *Urtica urens* (gtt. xx. *in die*), and the more readily because of the retention of urine. This started a critical curative diarrhœa, under which the spleen became normal and the piles disappeared, and the aphonia lessened somewhat further. The retention of urine no better.

The retention being due, at any rate in part, to a swelling of the

circum-urethral tissue, which I have at times reduced with the aid of *Saw palmetto* θ, I gave this in 5-drop doses four times a day, but it did no particular good; and hence I studied the case somewhat further, and because patient woke up with the pain between 3 and 4 A M., the tongue being mapped in the centre, I gave *Mal.* 30 in infrequent dose.

The mappiness of the tongue disappeared under *Mal.* 30, but the pips stood out very prominently, and she now stated that she was worse in the evening. This was June 9, 1893, and under July 3 I find this note: . . . "Has twice lost her voice; tongue very much furred of a morning; constipation quite gone; piles gone."

℞ *Arnica* 1, 10 drops in water night and morning.

August 14.—Voice quite well these four weeks; bowels normal; still inability to pass water, though the pain at the time of passing it is much less, the quantity more natural. Very severe leucorrhœa, causing great inconvenience. Insomnia.

℞ *Med.* 1000.

September 11.—Voice normal; sleeps better; the pain in the side still comes on in the night; very much troubled with the whites; still unable to pass water; left lobe of liver tender.

℞ *Chelone glabra* θ.

October 16.—No great change.

℞ *Zincum acet.* θ.

November 24.—Period scanty; anorexia; breathless; palpitation of the heart; still cannot pass water naturally.

℞ *Hydrastinin. mur.* 3^x, 5 drops in water night and morning.

January 22, 1894.—"I have no pain in my side at all, ever; I pass water quite freely at times, but not always; piles and constipation very badly."

℞ *Sulphur* 30 (infrequently).

March 2.—Piles and constipation cured; very bad whites; micturition normal.

℞ *Med.* 1000.

This finished the cure. Patient remained well, and in November, 1894, had another baby, and thereafter no trouble.

ENLARGEMENT OF WOMB; DROPSY OF LOWER EXTREMITIES.

Mrs. X., 43 years of age, mother of a family, came to me on October 21, 1891, complaining of having frequently aborted, and of "weak heart, considerable swelling of lower abdomen, and dropsy of the lower extremities." She wears a pessary to keep up the heavy womb, as otherwise she cannot walk. Severe leucorrhœa. It seemed to me that the heart was not at fault, but that the entire trouble lay in the enlargement of the womb. She had lost a favourite child—her only boy—and was bowed down with grief, which latter called certainly for *Ignatia*. The pressure of the

huge uterus, however, called for *Bellis.*

℞ *Ignatia am.* 1 and *Bellis per.* θ, 20 drops of each daily in alternation.

November 4.—Distinct improvement in every way; leucorrhœa much better; can walk better.

During November and December she had *Helonias* θ and *Arnica* 1, when she was very much better, and exclaimed, "My swelled stomach is as flat as a pancake." Leucorrhœa and dropsy gone. No longer needs any pessary.

Bacillinum CC. followed, and under this the left leg swelled again. Early in 1892 she had a few weeks of *Fraxinus Americanus* θ, 10 drops twice a day, and was

then in capital health, and functionally regular.

The *Bacillinum* was given because of the pippy state of her tongue, and did good to her constitution, but did not influence the uterus, which was merely in part subinvoluted and in part bruised from much use. I should have stated that she had morning sickness off and on so long as the uterus was so greatly enlarged.

In merely organ diseases constitutional treatment is not indicated, and is therefore useless; but a battered, bruised uterus yields quickly to anti-traumatics such as *Bellis perennis* and *Arnica montana.* And the organ remedies appropriate to the uterus—*Helonias*

dioica and *Fraxinus Americanus*—quickly cured the hypertrophy of the organ. And in the case of organ remedies, small material doses act best,—indeed brilliantly; such remedies also need to be repeated at short intervals. On the contrary, organ hypertrophies from constitutional causes are not curable by organ remedies at all until the constitutional disease has been cured by infrequently repeated high dilutions of remedies closely homœopathic thereto.

I am often asked why I disapprove of the use of pessaries, and my reply is . . . I do not disapprove of pessaries if nothing else can be done, but a pessary is only a make-shift of a highly objection-

able nature; it is better to enjoy locomotion with the aid of a pessary than to lie on a couch and slowly become an unwholesome mass of tissue. But a pessary cures nothing, and not only does it cure nothing, but it tends to render the big heavy organ bigger and heavier still; the real indication is to set about reducing the size and weight of the organ, until it is light enough to go up to its normal position. And my contention is that this can be done, and the task is not even difficult; but it cannot be done without organ remedies, and also it cannot be done without constitutional remedies when the hypertrophy is of constitutional origin.

Some of my critics have suggested that the use of organ remedies by me, learned largely from Rademacher, constitutes a falling away from my faith in homœopathy, and one writer speaks of Rademacher as "Dr. Burnett's new love." As a matter of fact my acquaintance with the works of Rademacher and with those of Hahnemann fall within a year of each other, and the standpoint of each is true at the bedside. Hahnemann is a hero to me, but so is Rademacher; is Rademacher small because Hahnemann is great?

Now I find myself often unable to cure simple organ diseases with dilutions; but I also find myself

unable to cure the great constitutional diseases with organ remedies, and from very close observation, and not a little experience, I maintain that the organopathy of Rademacher (*i.e.*, of Paracelsus) is just elementary homœopathy, the degree of similitude being very small, wherefore small material doses are needed in fairly frequent repetition. As the degree of similitude increases so must the dose of the remedy be lessened.

Let me now take a case of enlargement of the womb from constitutional cause to illustrate my meaning. A complicated case like the last but one cannot be cured by any one remedy, and it is absolutely impossible to get a

simile of the whole case under one remedy, since the symptoms are from different origins, and of diverse pathological qualities. Hahnemann saw this clearly enough, and hence the Coethen phase of homœopathy.

But to my constitutional case.

SUBINVOLUTED UTERUS FROM CONSTITUTIONAL CAUSE.

A married lady, 29 years of age, mother of one child two years and nine months old, was brought to me by a lady friend of hers, an old patient of mine, for a sad state of womb disease that had baffled all attempts at cure. The uterus was very much enlarged from subinvolution dating from her

only pregnancy, and in which the placenta had been adherent; the rectum was packed full of piles that bled often very severely, and, besides this all, patient often had leucorrhœa and profuse monthly periods; vulvar and rectal regions deeply pigmented; inguinal and cervical glands like so many marbles. Her general condition one of great debility, and, moreover, she was very thin; her friends had given her up as a hopeless case. "No hope, I suppose," said her friend to me privately.

It was quite evident that though the case was one of womb enlargement, this enlargement was only a part, and only an insignificant part, of the case.

The prime element in this case was that constitutional state which lay behind the placenta prævia; this became more manifest after *Bellis perennis* θ and *Sepia* 5 had failed to do any great good (during the month of July 1892).

At the beginning of August things were very bad, and patient had again lost flesh. The duskiness of the body, the evening febrile movement, the emaciation, led me to give *Bacillin.* (CC.), under which remedy patient lost her fever and put on flesh. Then under *Thuja* 30 she lost ground, and I went back to *Bacill.* (C.), and kept her under its influence for a number of months—when, thereafter, *Fraxinus Ameri-*

canus in small material doses brought the womb back to its right size, and to-day patient is plump and well, and has again resumed her wifely position, for which she had been so long unfit. The phthisic element in this case could only be met dynamically by a remedy of high similitude, and although the constitutional element in the case had been really and radically cured by the high potency of the pathological simillimum, still the womb remained enlarged. The organ was then met with an organ (*i. e.*, womb) remedy—*Fraxinus Americanus* in small material doses—and the cure was complete, the organ returned to its normal size. August 1896,

patient continues well and is *enceinte.*

Contrariwise I will now adduce a very simple case of a hugely enlarged uterus, so bad that patient was sent home to England for the express purpose of having hysterectomy performed upon her, and for all that there was no constitutional disease, and a simple organ remedy amply sufficed to secure complete restoration to health.

EXCESSIVE ENLARGEMENT OF THE WOMB: THE ORGAN TO BE REMOVED BY OPERATION.

Two or three years ago—rather more perhaps—a lady resident in London was in the habit of consulting me about her skin and

about her children's ailings. We had many friendly chats, and latterly she was often tearful and seemingly in much distress. What is the matter? said I.

Oh! my favourite sister is so very very ill, the doctors have but very little hope of her.

This kind of thing recurred repeatedly, and finally she told me that all the doctors had decided that nothing but a very severe operation would now avail anything, and arrangements had been made to have it carried out forthwith, and rooms had been engaged off Cavendish Square for the purpose.

Great operations on women are common enough, and I did not heed the lady's laments very much,

and I should not have done so had she not broken down with grief, and begged me to see whether the terrible operation could not be averted. "They are going to take the whole womb right away, it is so big that the body cannot contain it, and all the five doctors declare that that is the only thing that can be done."

It was arranged that the patient should be brought to me on the following Monday, the operation being fixed for the Tuesday.

Mrs. John X., mother of six children, æt. 38, was brought to me in July 1892. She came—was brought, that is—merely to please her heart-broken sister, and to

prove to her that nothing could possibly be of any service save the formidable operation to be performed next day.

Briefly, it was a case of a hugely hypertrophied uterus, that was so much in excess of the space Nature had for its storage, that the unfortunate lady could do nothing whatever, and it was barely possible to even keep the immense mass somewhat propped up with the aid of a very large pessary. The womb had been scraped by one eminent surgeon, systematically curetted by another, and vigorously cauterised by a third, but it seemingly only got bigger.

There had been at one time a severe rent in the womb at one

of her confinements; later on there was adherent placenta, and thereupon followed divers floodings, till, when I examined her, the uterus was big, hard, heavy, and thick.

Patient was well preserved in person, and quite free from disease in the ordinary sense, and, in fact, apart from the huge uterus, she was fairly well in herself, except that she was pale and anæmic from her too frequent periods.

I had the very greatest difficulty to persuade the lady that I thought medicines would quite cure her, and that such a terrible mutilation of her person was not necessary.

"But the operation is fixed for to-morrow morning!"

"What if it is? Have it put off, at any rate."

"But I have come all across the world for the purpose of having the operation done; it's too late to alter now."

The lady could not be persuaded to have the operation postponed, inasmuch as she had come over on purpose, and she had been terribly tortured with her poor womb, and she had borne the long voyage bravely, in the joyful anticipation of being finally rid of the unbearable burden for good and all.

"How old are you?" said I.

"Thirty-eight."

"And your husband, is he a worn-out old man?"

"Oh dear, no, not at all; he is really a young man still, and very strong."

"And you are going to have yourself thus mutilated,—you with a strong young husband?"

The contemplated operation was abondoned *for a time*, to see whether our medicines would do any good.

I removed the pessary, and ordered the lady 5 drops of the strong tincture of *Fraxinus Americanus* three times a day in water.

In a week already the operation was given up provisionally; in three weeks all idea of an operation was given up as certainly needless; and in seven weeks the patient

could, and actually did, go to Scotland, and there took long walks on the moors without even a backache. The womb had simply diminished to about its normal volume, and gravitated back into its proper place,—and this under the sole influence of one medicine only—viz., the *Fraxinus Americanus*, at first in 5, then in 6, and latterly in 10-drop doses.

Patient had formerly had a good deal of *Quinine*, and was very cold and chilly; this was cured by *Nat. mur.*, 6 trit. She had been three times vaccinated, and was sycotic. *Thuja occid.* 30 and *Mal.* (C.) cured this state, and on one occasion I gave her *Ignatia amara* $^{\theta}$, but all this was *subsequent* to the cure

of the womb by *Fraxinus Am.* I dwell upon this to make it quite clear that the patient was cured of the uterine hypertrophy, and was running about on the Scottish moors, rejoicing in her new-found liberty, solely from the use of little material doses of one organ remedy —*Fraxinus Americanus.*

More than three years later—December 1895—an aunt of this lady called upon me on her own account, and on my inquiring after my *Fraxinus* patient, she exclaimed, "Oh! she is splendid, and her social duties are very heavy, owing to her husband's official position. Nobody can understand it."

No physician can demand a

better clinical result than this, and my contention that organ remedies cure organ diseases stands again confirmed; and I again contend that it lies within the homœopathic sphere of influence. Not that I claim to hold a brief for homœopathy; for if homœopathy be not the very best thing in drug therapeutics, then let it be swept away; only it seems to me that organopathy and elementary homœopathy are identical, and that the heather for the besom that shall sweep homœopathy away is not yet planted. "Shall we give up the law of homœopathy and revert to chance again?" So exclaimed one of the reviewers of my "*Diseases of the Liver.*" Not at all, dear

friend; but also do not let us give away so big a bit of the foundations of our homœopathic house as is included under the term specificity of seat, or organopathy.

Whether it lies within homœopathy, as I contend, or not, it is true—very true—at the bedside, and that is good enough for me. It will not cure constitutional disease at all whose environment is the macrocosm, but it sets right the relationship of the organ to the microcosm, the organism.

ENLARGED WOMB DISTURBING MICTURITION, WITH SEVERE VOMITING.

The mother of six children, 72 years of age, sister of Sir William X., came under my observation on

November 18, 1890, for insomnia and vomiting. The region of the pylorus being tender had led to the diagnosis of cancer of the pylorus, which appeared fully supported by the patient's semi-cachectic appearance. There was also some dulness on percussion in the pyloric region, and cruel attacks of dyspepsia came on in the night.

There seemed little doubt as to the diagnosis, particularly as there was at times a very foul uterine discharge.

The womb was very large and anteverted, pressing on the bladder and causing much distress, as patient was often unable to pass water except in the erect position, the body being poised so as to take the

pressure off the bladder. From my knowledge of the family constitution I was disposed to attribute most of the lady's symptoms to the bladder and uterus, which certainly were very distressingly to the fore: it seemed to me probable that the flatulence, fermentation, vomiting, and nocturnal attacks of vomiting might very well have their origin in the hypogastrium. This view of the sequence of the symptoms in the case was supported by patient's narration that she had formerly suffered much from leucorrhœa, and that a number of years after her change of life she had a bad discharge from the womb, and which was got rid of with the aid of vaginal injections.

I ordered *Bursa pastoris* θ, 5 drops in water every four hours, and later on 6 drops night and morning only. Patient was completely restored to health thereby, and no other remedy was needed or given. At first sight such a thing seems next-door to impossible, but when we note that the Shepherd's Purse is a very splendid uterine remedy, we understand how it would be possible, which experience confirms.

This lady remained to my knowledge quite well for years,—indeed, I believe she is still alive. To this case I should have liked to append a few remarks on the suppression of whites by injections as a cause of disease, for this case was clearly

of such an origin, but I must leave that for a little further on. My choice of *Bursa pastoris* was because it is very apt to set up uterine discharge, and as I have before shown, it is most certainly a uterine medicine. Moreover, it seemed to me, from patient's narration, that the nature of the case was gouty rather than cancerous, which the sequel has proved: there had been a gouty catarrh of the endometrium; this was refused outlet as leucorrhœa, and so it was reflected back on to the duodenal region. A brother of this lady, now turned 80 years of age, is my patient, and he is for years subject to urethrorrhœa, certainly of a gouty nature and autochthonous. Had it not been

for this side-light on the case, I should most certainly have accepted the more serious diagnosis of cancer of the pylorus.

The aid to a correct diagnosis of a given case afforded by a due regard to the organ, by itself and *quoad* the other organs, and to the organism, is very great; at times a correct diagnosis is, without such appreciation, impossible. Science is constantly adding to our knowledge of the hierarchy of the organs; thus some lately performed experiments by a French observer show that the spleen is of all organs of the body the most highly endowed with oxidizing power, next comes the liver, and in third place only the

lungs. And with the increase in our knowledge come forth new physiological facts, showing that each organ has a function all its own for the benefit of the organism. This is well seen in the case which follows, and purely from the clinical side.

BAD LEG; ENLARGED UTERUS; INTERMITTENT LEUCORRHŒA; AGUE CAKE; FRONTAL HEADACHE.

An unmarried lady, 48 years of age, came to me in March, 1895, for a bad leg. The bad leg consisted of a flat *mass* of quite small varicose veins about the left ankle, constituting a flat tumor raised about a quarter of an inch above the level of the skin. Towards

evening this varicosic mass burned a good deal. Patient changed fifteen months before her visit to me, but suffered from intermittent leucorrhœa, and when the leucorrhœal discharge came on the burning in the varicosic lump was intense. The uterus was moderately enlarged; general health excellent, barring the flushes, which were trying. Patient came because she was much concerned about the varicosic mass on her ankle, which would, she had been informed, become a "bad leg." The very moderate enlargement of the womb did not sufficiently account for the mass in question, and the burning in it seemed curious, notably the great burning in it when the leucor-

rhœic discharge was active. I have elsewhere maintained that leucorrhœa is frequently connected with the spleen. A distinguished physician has tried to ridicule this, but I am still of the same opinion, and here reiterate the statement that leucorrhœa is frequently connected with the spleen, and this case strongly confirms this view. Finding that patient's spleen was swelled, I enquired if she had ever had ague? "Yes, in India, ten years ago." The leucorrhœa I regarded as from this spleen enlargement, and I also thought the varicosic tumour was likewise due to the state of the spleen.

Pulsatilla θ is a most useful organ remedy for the womb after

the change of life, when there is no period to be disturbed and when the organ is moderately enlarged. During the menstrual life it is apt to be too disturbing, and must then be used in dilution if homœopathically indicated. Miss X. took *Pulsatilla* θ, 5 drops in water night and morning, for a month, and it did good to the womb, and the whites and flushes were a little improved; but patient complained very much of feeling cold, though the weather was warmer than it had been (April 10). The spleen swelling seemed to me to be the primary seat of the mischief, and hence I ordered *Urtica urens* θ, 5 drops in water night and morning, and it very

soon became manifest that the hypothetical diagnosis was correct, for the spleen came down in size, the chills disappeared, the varicosic swelling waned, and patient and physician were both delighted. Subsequently when *Urtica* had seemingly exhausted its action, and something appeared to bar the way to a complete cure, I made further inquiries, and elicited the fact that Miss X. had been four times vaccinated, and that her headache was much worse in the morning. The *Pulsatilla* had much improved the headache at first, but it returned. The *Urtica* did it no good, but *Thuja* 30 in infrequent doses cured the headache right off and completely.

Then *Ceanothus Americanus* 1 was given for some time—several months—and when I last saw patient she was practically well. A very small bit of the varicosic swelling alone remained, for which I ordered some remedy which I have not noted. I often pass Miss X. in the street, and to judge by her looks and pleasant greetings I have no doubt she is well.

Before this goes to press I may have an opportunity of asking her whether anything still remains of her ailings.*

CASE OF PLEURODYNIA OF LEFT SIDE.

I desire here to add a word or two more or less apposite to the

* Not since seen.

question as to whether the spleen stands in any relation to the uterus. I maintain that it does (see my *Diseases of the Spleen*).

The submammary pain — the classic "pain under the left breast," and its equally classic remedy, *Cimicifuga*—indicate a certain relationship between the uterus and upper part of the left side in women. "Pain in the side" is very vague, but many ladies complain to me of it. In this case the pain was located under the left ribs—*i.e.*, in the spleen region (spleen enlarged); the pain was worse periodically (every third day), but never absent. Patient *formerly* suffered from leucorrhœa. From the history of the case I was led to give *Bellis perennis θ*. It did a

little good; but the pain returned, and then disappeared under *Tub. t.* C. (patient was losing flesh, had hectic flush of cheeks, worse in the afternoon). All periodicity left, and then followed *Cimicifuga* 1, *Thuja* 30, *Sabina* 30, and finally, *Tub. t.* C. When the pain had gone, the spleen was normal, and Miss C. had gained many pounds in weight, and since continues well. Here the pain in the side came subsequent to the disappearance of the leucorrhœa, and from the remedies that acted curatively I feel sure it was a case of sycosis (hydrogenoid constitution) and psora mixed.

SUBINVOLUTED UTERUS; HÆMORRHAGE; BACKACHE.

A gentleman, resident in South America, formerly a patient of mine, sent his young wife home to be here placed under my care for serious ill-health. This was August 1894. Patient had borne a dead boy in the previous June, and had got very low from hæmorrhage, which had never left off since the miscarriage.

The enlargement of the womb is considerable, the backache very bad, the hæmorrhage severe, and with this, patient has lost a good deal of flesh; her skin (of covered parts) very deeply pigmented; her inguinal glands enlarged.

The diagnosis here was perfectly

clear, viz., a very much enlarged womb.

Now, it might be supposed, from my many laudations of organ medicines, that I should forthwith give this patient a good organ remedy, such as *Bursa pastoris*, *Helonias dioica*, *Fraxinus Am.*, *Aletris farinosa;* but I did not, and this brings me to a very important part of my task. But, perhaps, I had better record the case first, and comment upon it afterwards.

℞ *Tub. t.* C. This was my first prescription on August 31.

Sept. 17.—The hæmorrhage has ceased entirely!

℞ *Fraxinus Americanus* θ, 6 drops in water three times a day. This caused a considerable diminu-

tion in the size of the womb, with corresponding amelioration in the backache. Then the first prescription of the *Tub. t.* C. was repeated, and continued for some time. In the winter *Saw palmetto* θ, and thereafter *Quassia* θ, when in the following June patient returned to her husband restored to comparative health.*

The cardinal point in this narration lies in the fact that I did not first give an organ remedy in a small material dose, and why?

Because, though there was an

* This lady's husband wrote to me in August 1896, saying that my patient continued well and was expecting to be confined very shortly.

organ disease, it was not primarily a disease of the organ, but one of the organism, and from the organism, though located in the organ as well as in the organism. Organs may be affected in themselves and of themselves, and their ill-influence goes thence into the organism, and in such a case organ remedies are the indicated curative agents.

As the organ is ill of the organism and from the organism, and consentaneously with it, here the primary ailment is organismic, and must be treated with the homœopathic simillimum, which in this case was *Tuberculinum testium*, and, as the curative influence sought for was of a high degree of similitude, a high potency was used, viz., *Tub. t.* C.

And the result? Quick cessation of the urgent symptoms, viz., hæmorrhage, and this being thus radically cured, general improvement at once set in. At the bottom of the whole thing lay a tubercular state of the endometrium, manifested by the deeply pigmented state of the anal and vulvar regions, and by the feelably hardened state of the inguinal glands. Moreover, patient's sister was formerly cured by me of phthisis with *Bacillinum*, and her case is narrated in my *New Cure of Consumption;* and, by the way, this lady has since her cure borne two more bonnie children, and is to-day in good health.

The pathologic simillimum is the furthest point yet reached in drug

therapeutics, and embodies a very great and fertile idea.

After the organismic tubercular taint was cured by the *Tub. test.*, there remained the uterine hyperplasia, and this was then adequately met by *Fraxinus Americanus.*

In fine, I would summarize the whole thing thus: — Where the organ-ailing is primary to the organ, use organ remedies in little material doses frequently repeated; where the organ-ailing is of a piece pathologically with that of the organism, use the homœopathic simillimum in high potency infrequently repeated. That is how I work, with much satisfaction and delight, at the curative results so obtained.

UTERUS ENLARGED; BACKACHE; GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

A maiden lady, æt. 38, came over from Ireland to be under my observation. The chief and most troublesome symptom was depression of spirits of a somewhat severe type. As this lady had been four times vaccinated, and *was much upset by travelling*, I began with *Thuja occid.* 30.

At her next visit she told me she was much less unhappy, but that her backache was very terrible. An examination showed the womb to be thick and heavy, its neck very pulpy, and the backache was worse between 10 to 11 A.M.

The depression of spirits and the

thickened state of the womb both seemed to call for *Aurum*, and this I ordered thus: ℞ *Aur. met.*, 3 trit., gr. vj., one powder night and morning.

May 12.—The neck of the womb is much less pulpy to the touch, and patient is bright.

℞ *Rep.*

June 25.—"I am so much better; I can run up and down stairs without my back aching as it used to do;" and as to depression, "I am quite jolly."

Said her brother-in-law to me sometime thereafter, ... "You made a fine cure of my wife's sister; we are all very grateful, for we quite expected we should have to put her into an asylum."

Said a colleague of mine the other day (he loves me not), "Oh! Dr. Burnett gives everybody *Thuja* for what he calls vaccinosis, and he gives it in the thirtieth dilution, which science has proved to contain no medicine at all; and as for his fad 'vaccinosis,' it has no place in any nomenclature of diseases."

To which I reply . . . If a perfectly healthy person, who has never been vaccinated, is liable to catch small-pox; if we now vaccinate that perfectly healthy person, rendering him practically immune against small-pox; wherein does the change consist? In something that is more than perfectly healthy? That is inconceivable. It seems to me that the change wrought is a

pathological one, and I call it vaccinosis.

Thuja occidentalis is homœopathic to that morbid state, viz., to vaccinosis, as has been proved many, many times. The thirtieth dilution of our remedies is a very powerful therapeutic weapon, and has been a thousand times scientifically demonstrated, and is scientifically demonstrable to anyone with a mind.

But what is the use of troubling one's self to reason with a medical individual such as my said colleague, who stoutly maintains that eczema is a local disease of the skin which he cures with an ointment!

CASE OF CONSUMPTION WITH NIGHT SWEATS FROM SUPPRESSED LEUCORRHŒA DUE TO SUBINVOLUTED UTERUS.

I hold very strong opinions on the question of intro-vaginal injections: they are altogether damnable and pernicious, shallow in conception, wrong in theory, and harmful in practice.

A married lady, about 30 years of age, mother of one child, came to see me on February 5, 1891, for consumption. The case was quite a clear one, offering no difficulties of diagnosis: patient had a bad cough, night sweats, bloody expectoration, a tender spot in the right lung, as nearly as may be where

the right bronchus begins to ramify. She has an affectionate, wealthy husband, who had the most eminent lung specialists of Europe to attend his wife; she had wintered in the South of France and in Algeria, and the thing had been kept at bay, but no cure had resulted, and the wasting process went on.

℞ *Bacillinum* C.

March 2.—Was much better, but has a fresh cold and is worse than ever.

℞ *Bacill.* 30.

17.—Urine thick, sedimentous; still coughs; nocturnal perspirations, no better, break out at 3 A. M.; period normal, bowels normal, but she is pale and *cold.*

℞ *Urtica ur.* θ, which seemed to

cure her; but on May 14, some slight pulmonary hæmorrhage with the expectoration alarmed the family, and I went over the case carefully afresh, and came slowly to the conclusion that the pulmonary affection was from whites, suppressed with intro-vaginal injections, and not primarily a pulmonary case at all. To find the primary starting-point of any ailment is of the highest importance, deny it who may.

℞ *Med.* CC.

In a week the lady wrote telling me that since taking the powders she had got a good deal of pain in her back, lasting for an hour or two each day, viz., from 12 to 2 P.M., and some coloured discharge had come away like shreds of skin. "I had

less of the pain to-day, but to-night at dressing time (7.30) a larger piece came away, and I thought it well to send it to you to let you see [it was a piece of fluffy, shreddy tissue covered with mucus and blood, size of a haricot bean]; I had the same sort of thing for some time when I was recovering from my confinement, about eight or ten weeks after it, and was then recommended to syringe with sulphate of zinc and alum, which soon cured (!) it. This time it began after the period had been over for one day; my back feels better to-day." The medicine to be finished.

June 2.—Still coughs; the expectoration is yellow, thick; the tongue

white, and the cough worst in the early morning.

℞ *Med.* 1000.

Result, perfect cure.

FIVE YEARS LATER.

Patient continues quite well of her lungs, and is indeed in splendid health, and has borne two bonnie children since her cure.

UTERUS RETROVERTED, GREATLY ENLARGED; DYSMENORRHŒA; CHILDLESSNESS.

Where childlessness is the malady to be cured, the sterility being due to the womb being thick, heavy, and retroverted, hysterectomy at any rate is no cure.

Surgeons are at a good deal of pains to explain to the anxious husbands that marital privileges are not barred by total hysterectomy.

Why no, certainly; of a kind, but, . . . *fi donc*, the mere notion is revolting.

The case before me now is that of a married lady, 27 years of age, two years married, and childless. I found the uterus enlarged and retroverted, which amply accounted for both dysmenorrhœa and sterility. Patient had numerous little lumps on her scalp, and a lipoma on her left hip, size of an oyster; patient was also troubled with seat-worms, and was thin, had evening flushes, and in addition to this she suffered from hay fever. Very

scurfy scalp. A good deal of indigestion, and moist palms. I first treated the lady's constitution for a year, during which period she had *Bacill.* CC. (for three months), *Saw palmetto* θ, and *Mal.* CC., when she was much better in a general way, but no sign of a pregnancy. Followed *Aur. met.* 3^x, which did the uterus much good; and after *Thuja* 30 and *Saw palmetto* θ she fell pregnant, one year and seven months after coming to me. A fine boy arrived in due course; and two years later a friend of hers exclaimed to me one day, "Oh! Mrs. X. has another baby."

STERILITY; MISSHAPEN UTERUS; PERIOD IN ABEYANCE.

A married lady, 28 years of age, came to me on February 11, 1891, telling me that she had been married five years, but was childless, to her great regret. Her uterus seemed to have no cervix at all, and although 28 years of age and five years married, she had had only seventeen or eighteen monthly periods *in her life*, and none at all for the past eleven months.

For ten years she had had a fixed pain in the left side of the abdomen, just under the ribs. The pain was constant, and dated from enteritis of ten years ago. Patient had suf-

fered very much from hysteria, and is very thin, pale, washed-out and very depressed.

There being much dulness on percussion in the painful spleen region, I started with *Urtica urens* θ, 10 drops in water twice a day.

February 19.—After beginning with the tincture, the side pain became much worse; but in four days all pain and swelling had gone. . . . "Something seems to have gone down in my left side."

Rep.

March 10.—The pain in the left side now comes and goes, and is relieved by fomentation.

℞ *Thuja* 30.

April 23, 1891.—More pain.

℞ *Bursa pastoris* θ, 7 drops in

water night and morning. This restored the menses, and patient felt herself very much stronger.

May 28.—The period continues, but is very painful.

℞ *Pulsatilla* θ, 6 drops in water at bedtime.

July 21.—Has just returned from the Continent, and during her absence has had two periods. Her spleen is still very large; she is chilly; her breasts are now "much more natural," and the whole abdomen also.

℞ *Bellis perennis* θ, 10 drops in water in the morning on rising.

August 26.—No period.

The case has no further point of interest beyond the fact that the lady since then has borne two

bonnie children; and when her sister came to me on her own account not long since, I sent a reproachful message complaining that the children had not been shown to me, and that I should have been glad to know how the uterus had behaved; but the message the other day came back: . . . "Tell the doctor my children require all my time and attention; I have no time to spare to come to him!"

CASE OF STERILITY CURED BY *Aurum.*

A married lady, 28 years of age, came under my observation on January 19, 1893, to be treated for sterility. She bore a dead child two years ago, and there

had been no conception since. Patient's husband is a much respected allopathic surgeon, who does "not believe in homœopathy at all, you know;" but still, "must confess that it seems very good for women and children."

Patient suffers very severely from leucorrhœa, ever since her thirteenth year. Her husband has never had syphilis. The whole uterus is swelled, and the entire fore-uterine region very tender to the touch. Patient once lay on her back for three years on account of her womb.

℞ *Aur. mur.* 3ˣ, ʒiv., 5 drops in water night and morning.

March 12.—*Enceinte!* and feels very well and full of joy, for she

had already almost given up the hope of having a family; a good deal of nausea.

℞ *Thuja occid.* 30.

April 27.—Doing well, but the morning vomiting is very bad indeed, almost an illness in itself.

℞ *Med.* 1000, which promptly and completely cured the morning sickness.

Med. 1000 for this ailing is a grand friend in need and indeed; many a time ladies have written for "those powders that cure morning sickness," and this is the remedy. The dose is not to be lightly repeated; in this case the first dose aggravated, the third was followed by a cure.

TROUBLES OF PREGNANCY.

These are very manifold, according to the constitution of the expectant mother, *and* according to the constitution of the father. This latter may look fanciful, but it is a clinically verifiable fact. Where there is much inconvenience it is as well to find out by actual palpation and percussion whether the bowels, kidneys, liver, or spleen are mechanically or functionally at fault.

No case of severe vomiting of pregnancy should be given up as hopeless unless *Medorrh.* C. and CC. in very infrequent dose has been tried. In my experience no other *one* remedy meets such a

large percentage of these cases curatively.

Why? The history of the affects of the marital urethral lining will not infrequently give the answer: the urethral lips will be found too red and swollen, and when held apart bridles of sticky mucus testify to the former presence there of Neisserian cocci. Of course, there are many other causes of this pregnancy-vomiting and retching, and then other remedies will be needed.

Bellis perennis IN THE INCONVENIENCES OF PREGNANCY.

It happens to some ladies when they are *enceintes* that they find it very inconvenient to get about, walking being very irksome and

almost impossible. In such cases the Daisy soon sets matters right. I mean, of course, when the cause of the trouble lies in the mechanical circumstances, and these are of a remediable kind. One severe case of trouble during child-bearing I treated with many remedies, including *Bellis*, and was greatly disappointed: however, the event showed the cause of my failure, viz., all the trouble arose from the *long legs* of the fœtus, that at birth were very much bent, and the difficulty at birth was the shoulders, and that after the head was born.

I sent a lady some *Bellis* 1, because, being far gone in the family-way, she found locomotion

so very tiresome; a very short walk quite overcame her. A fortnight or so thereafter I received the following report:—"The *Bellis* did me so much good; I can walk quite well now, and do not get tired or stiff."

Here its action was prompt and satisfactory, with no inconvenient side-effect or after-effect, *i.e.*, truly specific. Why did I give *Bellis* in such a case? Merely because the inconvenience complained of was due to mechanical pressure: the tissues were pressed upon, and therefore in a condition precisely like that of a bruise—hence I gave my old friend the Daisy—bruisewort; *i.e.*, it acts upon the muscular fibres of the blood-vessels and upon the

tissues, and thus clears the line of these mechanical obstructions.

Arnica montana 1^{x} and 1, I have often used in like manner, and with almost identical results.

ENLARGEMENT AND DISPLACEMENT OF THE UTERUS; PERI-UTERINE HÆMATOCELE.

A married lady, 25 years of age, came to me on March 4, 1892. She had been two years married, and was childless. She handed me the following note:—

"Mine has been considered a case of tubular pregnancy, but is now called an effusion of blood from the Fallopian tube, left side, and which the doctors have told me

could not be cured without an operation; but hearing from Mrs. R. of your successful treatment of her case, I feel anxious to come to you."

[Mrs. R.'s case was one of ovarian tumour of left side, and is narrated in my *Curability of Tumours by Medicines;* and, by the way, Mrs. R. has continued in good health to this day, and quite free from tumour.]

I found a tumid mass in the region of the left ovary, size of a man's fist; the uterus enlarged and pulled over to the left, the cervix almost obliterated, and its posterior wall bulging backwards on the rectum, and thick and hard.

Patient's period was said to be normal, though there was a browny

discharge from the vagina between whites.

There was in this case a very obvious constitutional background to the disease-picture here presented; the state was not merely one of an enlarged womb, and merely displaced by its weight, but the hæmatocele had also to be reckoned with *in its constitutional causation.*

Now, patient's father died at 48 of fistula, which may fairly be assumed to be of a tubercular nature; a number of her brothers and sisters died in infancy; her tongue was very pippy in its anterior half.

Patient was put under *Bacill.* CC. for a month.

April 1.—The lump is much smaller; she feels sick and bilious. Still many pips.

℞ *Fragaria vesca* θ, 5 drops in water night and morning.

April 27.—The brown discharge has ceased.

℞ *Sabina* 30.

May 27.—Period normal; watery whites; lump still there, though smaller.

℞ *Arnica montana* 1^x, 5 drops in water night and morning.

June 24.—Less watery whites; many pips.

℞ *Bacill.* CC.

July 22.—Tumour gone, but the womb is still heavy.

℞ *Fraxinus Americanus* θ.

August 27.—Discharged cured.

What the after-history of this lady is I do not know, but I have just written to Mrs. R. to enquire, and I will add her reply, if I get it in time.

Mrs. R. writes me to the effect that she has lost sight of Mrs. C., and can therefore give me no information. This matters really but little, as she was quite cured by our remedies, which is the point at issue, and there is nothing more to be said. Still it affords me a certain amount of satisfaction to be able to vouch for the permanency of the cure of any given ailment; more particularly is this the case with tumours cured by medicines, which so many are un-

able, or refuse or profess to be unable to believe. Mrs. R. had herself been condemned to be operated upon by the most eminent specialists, and her cure by medicines declared and proclaimed to be impossible. And yet she was so cured!

In cases of considerable extravasations of blood, such as this case of peri-uterine hæmatocele, the condition must be first tackled from the constitutional standpoint. The same reasoning applies to constitutional hæmorrhoids: it is inadequate to treat the varicosis till the constitutional taint has been cured.

ENLARGED UTERUS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CAUSE; SPERMATOPHOBIA.

On February 6, 1889, a married lady, mother of four children, came under me for pains in the breasts at the period, constipation, enlargement of uterus, palpitations, and great weakness; her horror of child-bearing could only be described as awful; an all-consuming life-paralysing dread. She was very thin, and might be described as having absolutely no breasts, owing to practices arising out of her painfully obtrusive spermatophobia.

Closely regarded, this mental state was probably due to actual disease, and prompted by the instinct of self-preservation. Two

brothers had died of phthisis, and she herself had pneumonia last year. The life-long constipation was practically a substantive disease.

℞ *Bacill.* C.

March 8.—"I am very much better; I feel stronger, able to walk; my appetite is better; but very little pain in the breasts, and . . . will *any one be able to believe it?*"

I confess I hardly like to pen a statement of facts that take so much believing. The life-long constipation—for which she had been almost dosed to death with aperients—was a thing of the past, and the action of the bowels was perfectly normal. She had been three times vaccinated, ergo, *Thuja* 30.

April 8.—Bowels quite regular.

"The first powders quite cured my constipation." She is of opinion that the first powders were remarkably good aperients, and says the last powders do not act so well on the bowels as the first.

℞ *Bacill.* C.

May 8.—Bowels costive again; breasts seem slightly increased.

℞ *Sabina* 30.

June 26.—Bowels regular. "I am so much stronger."

The constitutional cause having been got rid of, *Helonin* 3^x, *Bellis perennis* θ, and *Hydrastis Canadensis* θ followed as organ remedies, and *Bacill.* C. was once repeated; and twenty-six months from the beginning of the treatment patient was well and plump, and was dis-

charged cured. A last request from her was to be allowed to have some of the *Bacill.* C. powders to keep by her in case of need!

It is often curiously interesting to notice how a given patient will, during a course of treatment, pick out a particular remedy with almost unfailing certainty, and this always impresses my mind afresh and again, since there is no possibility of doubting the evidence. For where is the "personal magnetism," the "personal equation," here? Where the faith, and where "the influence of mind on matter?"

This patient had powders at different times containing on a number of occasions very infre-

quent doses of *Bacill.* C (in fact, two or three a month), and on other occasions the medicament was *Thuja* 30 or *Sabina* 30 (also three a month), and YET she knew the difference between the powders from their influence, while to look at they were identical.

A very great many of the homœopathic practitioners of the world refuse the right of citizenship to my dear *Bacill.* They do not discern its virtues. Not a few declare that the higher potencies contain nothing, and are consequently therapeutically worthless. And the smug smile of satisfaction on their visages as they chuckle over the iteration of this hoary old lie!

Buttonhole these wonderful per-

sons, fix your eye upon their weak, sniggering faces, and ask them for their *proofs* of their surprising statement that high potencies are therapeutically nothing, and . . . and . . . what? Yes, it's a fact, THEY HAVE NEVER TRIED THEM!

Helonias IN ENLARGEMENTS OF THE UTERUS, WITH URINARY TROUBLE.

In all cases of simple organ diseases one of our greatest difficulties is to know which organ remedy is really indicated. How is one to find out? From the provings, no doubt, but with most of our remedies the provings do not tell us enough. Rademacher, following Paracelsus, used to maintain that it was impossible to know without organ-

testing, partly because the *spiritus epidemicus morborum* so often plays a part in diseases. Many of the cases of urinary troubles that come before us are primarily from the womb being enlarged and too heavy—and hence dislocated, and producing irritation at the neck of the bladder, with frequent desire to micturate.

Frequently in dysuria from an inflamed state of the urethra I find *Triticum repens** θ, 10 drops in a little water, frequently repeated, of prompt effect, often giving complete relief in a few hours, and if the ailment is primary to the urethra

* *Agrimony* appears to act very like *Triticum repens.*

the relief is an abiding cure; if from a tugging of the heavy womb, the ailment returns again and again,—it is only relief and not a cure. This is true always in the use of organ-remedies for organ-diseases: unless the ailment is primary to the organ acted upon by the organ-remedy, we only attain transitory relief. This I have often before pointed out, and here we need not go any wider afield into higher homœopathy.

Helonin fits well cases of urinary trouble arising primarily from a too heavy womb. Thus a maiden lady of 32 years of age came under my observation on August 22, 1892, for frequent distressing micturition she had backache, the womb was

heavy, the urethra swelled, and her urine contained mucus.

Helonin 3^x in 6-grain doses very promptly cured all the symptoms, although they had existed for several years.

NOTE ON *Triticum repens.*

This is our common couch grass that is such a plague to the farmer, and yet if such a farmer has an irritable bladder he will walk over his couch grass, and travel a distance to see a doctor, often getting no help, for school-learning too often engenders contempt for the simple weeds under our feet. My professor of pharmacology, a very learned man, never taught me anything about the virtues of

couch grass. I learned it in this wise in dispensary practice:—A middle-aged man came to my dispensary seeking relief from dysuria so severe that it greatly interfered with his occupation. I prescribed for him and he ceased attending. Sometime thereafter his wife consulted me on her own behalf, when I enquired after her husband's dysuria. "Oh," said she, "he is quite well, thank you, sir." I referred to my notes of his case to see what had wrought the cure, when the good woman exclaimed, somewhat testily, "Oh, your little pills did not do him any good; Mr. Fraser cured him." Now, Mr. Fraser was a local herbalist who kept a little shop in a back street;

and, needless to say, I had very great contempt for him and his wares, and I was strongly of opinion that the law ought to prosecute him as a quack, as his very existence was a scandal. Well, thought I, I will not be beaten on my own ground by any one, and so I made enquiries of Mr. Fraser as to what the medicine was that had cured the dysuria, and he informed me that it was a decoction of couch grass. And since then I have often admired the wisdom of our legislators and of the public at large who refuse to interfere with such humble and useful citizens as our herbalists commonly are. Dr. Robert T. Cooper tells me that an infusion of

couch grass is highly esteemed, and much used by British herbalists as a bladder medicine. I have used it these twenty years, and declare it to be a splendid medicine in dysuria.

I will just relate one case:—A lady, widow of a notable London physician, suffering from complete *procidentia uteri* and very bad hæmorrhoidal bleeding, wrote to me one day from the country to say that she was driven almost mad with painful micturition; the burning and straining were truly awful. *Triticum repens* θ, in 10-drop doses frequently repeated, brought a most grateful letter, with the request that she might have a supply to keep by her in case

of need in the future. She keeps a bottle of the tincture now in her bedroom in case of need! "Oh! what a marvellous medicine," said she to me one day.

Many very learned physicians do not believe in medicines. Just so; a man may be a splendid mathematician without knowing anything about Latin irregular verbs, and a physician may be very learned and yet know nothing of remedies; whether such a one, however, is *properly* called a physician may be doubted. All knowlege is good; but *the* knowledge that makes the real physician is the knowlege of how to cure.

THE HÆMORRHOIDAL UTERUS; STERILITY.

On October 8, 1889, a married lady, 28 years of age, consulted me for what I sometimes think of as a hæmorrhoidal uterus, viz: the period is disturbed, and the hæmorrhoidal veins seem to bleed vicariously for the endometrium, the period itself being scanty. This lady had only one little girl 5 years of age, but she was most desirous of having more family, and her husband very desirous of having an heir, he possessing large estates. I began the treatment with *Nux* 30 and *Sul.* 30 night and morning in alternation. Patient had been to Schwalbach to no purpose.

November 14.—Much better; period scanty.

℞ *Bellis per.* θ, 10 drops in a tablespoonful of water night and morning.

January 16, 1890.—Much better. There being some endometric catarrh, and patient having been twice vaccinated, the second time nine years ago unsuccessfully, I now ordered *Thuja* 30.

February 13.—"For the first time in my life my period came on exactly the day four weeks, and although the piles are still there, they do not trouble me." As patient had had typhoid at five years of age, I ordered *Pyrogenium* 5, 3 drops night and morning.

April 20.—Is *enceinte.*

A baby girl came in due course, and all went well.

October 13, 1891.—Patient did not suckle her little girl, and the uterus is now subinvoluted; the piles are again to the fore, and her husband is most anxious for a son and heir. *Nux* 30 and *Sul.* 30 were given, as on the previous occasion.

January 9, 1892.—Is weak.

℞ *Levico* (strong), 10 drops in water at bedtime.

Feb. 11.—Period four days late.

℞ *Thuja* 30.

March 14.—Period one day late.

May 5.—*Bellis perennis* θ.

Sept. 26.—Piles rather worse. *Nux* 30 and *Sul.* 30.

January 10, 1893.—Patient is depressed, and despairs of ever

having her heart's desire, particularly as the period has become very infrequent. I thought it therefore desirable to rouse the parts to greater life, and prescribed *Aurum muriaticum* 3^x, 5 drops in water night and morning.

February 4.—Period much more satisfactory. She is altogether better.

℞ *Fraxinus Americanus*, in the mother tincture, 10 drops in ℥j. water night and morning.

March 16.—*Enceinte.*

A fine boy arrived in due course, and all went well.

July 7, 1896.—"Oh! he is a splendid boy; he is nearly three years old, and so well."

ENLARGED UTERUS DUE TO ABORTION.

Lady X., well past 40 years of age, and not very long married, aborted at the end of 1891. The uterus was found very heavy, low-lying, and soft and warm to the touch, and bleeding at times.

I began with *Beilis prennis* θ, 10 drops in water three times a day. This was continued with much advantage for about three weeks, when *Helonin* 3^x followed, and then *Arn. mon.* 3^x.

In the fourth month of the treatment *Thuja* 30 was given; in the fifth month *Arnica montana* 1^x; and during the last month *Fraxinus Americanus* θ, when Lady X. was

discharged in splendid health and entirely normal in the uterine sphere.

Lady X. had received injections from her family doctor, and some of her trouble was due to said injections.

Intro-vaginal injections, in my judgment, are generally very harmful; the vagina is the natural cloaca of the female organism; it is self-cleansing from within outwards, and from above downwards, and treatment in the contrary direction from without is irrational, all the recommendations of nearly all the doctors in the world notwithstanding.

NEURALGIA OF THE BLADDER; STERILITY; WITH CONSIDERABLE ENLARGEMENT OF THE UTERUS AND OF THE SPLEEN.

Lady K. sends me Mrs. Y., now home from Africa. She is 35 years of age, has been married for eighteen years, and has had no child for fifteen years, when she was confined of a still-born child. There was last year a bad miscarriage, and since then she has never been well, though all the time under the care of a very eminent gynecologist. This gentleman's diagnosis is neuralgia of the bladder. Patient is obliged constantly to pass water: the pains are burning; very, very small pips;

anæmic; dark under eyes; very depressed before the period. The breasts give a good deal of trouble, being the seat of prickly pains.

Patient had had sunstroke,* and was commonly worse in the evening.

℞ *Bacill.* CC. This was August 1892.

September 6.—Pips less distinct; the urinary trouble is much better; less backache; not at all depressed before this period.

℞ *Thuja* 30.

Sept. 23.—Period so much better; the left rib region bulges a good deal and is rather painful.

* Persons with a consumptive strain in their constitutions are very prone to sunstroke, typhoid fever, and in later life to softening of the brain.

℞ *Tc. Urtica ur.* θ, 7 drops in water night and morning.

November 1.—*Tc. Saw palmetto* θ, 7 drops in water night and morning.

Christmas 1892.—Mrs. Y. is *enceinte.*

August 10, 1893.—A lady coming to me on this date told me, "Mrs. Y. is daily expecting to be confined" (in last letter).

This case was one not properly termed sterility, perhaps, but at any rate it was one of childlessness from constitutional disease.

Mrs. Y. is in an out-of-the-way part of Africa, so I have no knowledge of how things went.

ENLARGEMENT AND DISPLACEMENT OF UTERUS; NEURALGIA OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING; STERILITY.

Countess X. came under my observation on January 22, 1887, for neuralgia of the forehead and top of head during the past five years; she suffered also from severe leucorrhœa, and for the same period of five years; and her married life was also of the same duration, viz., five years. She had never been pregnant at all, visits to Schwalbach notwithstanding. The neck of the uterus enormously thickened, the os pointing rectum-wards. Period every three weeks, and lasts a week, and very painful.

℞ *Sabina* 30.

Feb. 9.—Period lasted a week, but was only painful for two days. She feels better.

℞ *Rep.*

March 23.—Period very painful. ℞ *Tc. Flor. aurant. amar.* θ, 5 drops in water night and morning.

April 21.—Neuralgia gone; the menstrual pain is seemingly in the uterus itself.

℞ *Thuja* 30.

May 3.—Uterus much more comfortable; leucorrhœa certainly better.

℞ *Helonias dioica* θ.

June 2.—The neck of uterus is very hard; neuralgia bad again. Patient wonders whether she will ever have a child. Said she, "We only want one boy to succeed to

the peerage. We don't want any more; we are too poor to keep any more. No, we don't want any girl; we are too poor!"

℞ *Tc. Aur. mur. nat.* 3^x.

July 26.—No neuralgia; no pain at period; the neck of the uterus is shorter and softer.

℞ *Rep.*

August 18.—Rather a sore throat; menses two days only; no pain; whites gone; the elongated hypertrophied cervix is half an inch shorter, and the uterus in an almost normal position.

℞ *Rep.*

Nov. 1.—No whites; uterus still heavy and hard.

℞ *Bellis perennis* θ, 5 drops in water night and morning.

Feb. 11, 1888.—The os points right on to the rectum.

℞ Trit. *Plat. met.* 3, which was continued for some time, till her ladyship had taken sixty 6-grain powders, when she fell *enceinte*, and in due course bore a fine boy, who is the heir-presumptive to the peerage, and a grand little man he is, so I am told.

ENLARGEMENT OF UTERUS; BAD LEUCORRHŒA; STERILITY.

Lady X., 24 years of age, has been married several years, and is childless. The gynecologist's manipulations and operations, together with syringing and Schwalbach, have not mended matters. Her husband is next heir to a peerage, and

"my husband is getting very angry with me because we have no heir, for his uncle comes next after him, and he hates him."

Patient, so good and so willing to do the bidding of her lord, had broken down in her nerve-life, and was getting bad attacks of somewhat grave hysteria.

Uterus enlarged, anteverted; much catarrh of the endometrium. *Bellis perennis* θ, *Ignatia amara* 1^x, *Oleum succini* non-rect., and *Fraxinus Americanus* θ, all followed on lines already given, when on September 8, 1892, distinct improvement was noted in the uterine sphere, but her ladyship was getting thin, with circumscribed flush on each cheek of an evening.

℞ *Bacill.* CC.

October 18.—Fearfully swelled all round the hypogastric area, and yawns most painfully.

℞ *Aur. mur.* 3.

November 26—Morning vomiting. Period three weeks overdue. *Viburnum θ.*

A bonnie boy was born in due course, and since then two other children have followed, so I learned when I met her ladyship down by Rotten Row.

And now I have no more time to spare at present, and I thus have the option of sending this to the press just as it is, or of laying it on one side till I can deal more largely and more adequately with so great

a subject as uterine displacements and enlargements from the physician's standpoint. I choose the former course, and leave the rest to the future; after all, I am not quite sure my bantling would be any the better for being bigger.

ON THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF CURING CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE OF WOMB AND OVARIES BY ANY OPERATIONS WHATSOEVER.

I hold very strongly that it is simply impossible to cure any constitutional disease whatever by any operations. I have defended this thesis in regard to fistula in my small work *On Fistula*, and all my subsequent experience amply

confirms the views therein expressed. The manifold operations on women are, for the most part, absolutely useless, often harmful, and not seldom fatal. How can any one cure the quality of a person by cutting a piece off her? *Omne ignotum pro magnifico*, of course, else hysterectomy and oöphorectomy would be called mutilating and maiming.

Early in this year, a married lady, 34 years of age, came under my observation for fistula in ano. In my opinion, fistula, wherever situate, is almost always tubercular alone, or tubercular and something else. It also frequently happens that oöphoritis is likewise of tubercular quality, with or without a

superadded gleety quality. The lady in question had had ovaritis (or, as I prefer, on philologic grounds, oöphoritis), which formed purulent collections in the tissues, and these pointed in the anal region, where they were operated upon. It was finally held that the fistular issues at the anus would not heal because of their connexion with the left ovary certainly, and probably with the right ovary also. So it was determined to perform ovariotomy on this lady, so that she might be rid of the *fons et origo mali.* This was done, both ovaries being removed, and very prettily and neatly it was done. And the result? The lady had no further menstruation, became enormously

obese—almost formlessly so. And the fistulæ? They continued to bother just the same as before, for the simple reason that fistulæ commonly are of constitutional nature and origin, and the cutting out of the tuberculous ovaries did not cure the organismic tuberculosis, any more than cutting off a gouty toe will cure the gout.

A brother and a sister of this lady had both died of phthisis, and this lady had phthisis situate in her ovaries and the anal region, in the form of ovaritis and fistula respectively. Gout in the eye is as much gout as gout in the big toe, and tuberculosis in the ovaries is as much phthisis as phthisis pulmonalis, and requires the same quali-

tative treatment as set forth in my *New Cure of Consumption.*

This treatment was adopted for Mrs. R. on March 17, 1896.

June 2.—The 3½-year old fistula has healed.

℞ *Rep.*

September 15, 1896.—The fistula remains healed, and its former canal can be traced by the colour of the skin for fully two inches.

Few kinds or forms of disease permit the clear clinical proof of disease-quality better than tuberculosis, for unless the disease-quality be radically cured the treatment goes on and on, not infrequently to a fatal issue. Thus, a few months ago a gentleman came to me from

the neighbourhood of Birmingham. He was about 28 years of age, and was the subject of tuberculosis, manifested at the time of his first visit to me as phthisis pulmonalis located in the upper third of the right lung, and as scrotal fistula of the right side There were frequent blood-spitting, night-sweats, bad cough, moderate loss of flesh, dusky skin, and great weakness. The progressive history of the disease was very instructive, and bears out the views I am at this point trying to lay before my readers. The thing began as tubercular synovitis of the right knee joint (he was puceau, and hence had not had gonorrhœa); and to prevent any spread of the disease to the consti-

tution, his right leg was amputated just above the knee. All went well and patient made a good recovery, and was supposed to have had the primary seat of the disease totally removed and his life saved. After a while, however, tuberculosis broke out in his left testicle, and many consultations of eminent surgeons were held as to what to do next. It was finally decided to remove the diseased testicle to save the constitution, and he was assured that this time the cure would be radical. The left testicle was accordingly removed and patient again made a complete recovery, and returned home and to his business full of hope and gratitude to his surgical benefactors. After

a while tuberculosis broke out in the remaining testicle; the organ swelled, inflamed and broke, and discharged bacilli-containing pus. Many more consultations took place, and as there was a bad cough, physicians were called to consult with the surgeons, and then came blood-spitting: nevertheless it was decided to remove the remaining testicle. At this stage patient came under our scientific homœopathic treatment. He is getting well, but the point that here concerns me is that surgery cannot cure constitutional disease even though expressed only in a part.

This we see every day in regard to strumous glands in the necks of young children which it is the

fashion to cut out "to save the constitution and prevent ugly scars." It does neither; but, on the contrary, tends to wreck the constitution, and the scars left by operations are worse than those from natural suppuration, in so far as they show more And why? Because when these strumous glands are cut out there is loss of gland and of connective tissue, so that the environment of the gland sinks in, whereas when the gland suppurates naturally (under the influence of adequate constitutional treatment, be it remembered) there is hyperplasia of areolar tissue to fill up the gap, and in the end the scar is much less noticeable than that left by excision.

This point is very important indeed, and I would impress it upon my readers as worthy of serious consideration, and a glance at a few scarry necks will show the correctness of my statement.

INDEX.

Abortion, case of, 124.
Æsculus, 14.
Ague-cake, case of, 68.
Aletris farinosa, 75.
Allopaths' opinions on homœopathy are nothing but spiteful splutter, 11.
Alnuin, 13.
Aphonia, 31.
Arnica montana, 18, 37, 40, 41, 101, 104, 124.
Aurum met., 81, 90.
Aurum mur. cures sterility, 94, 123.
Aur. mur. nat., 131, 134.

Bacillinum, 40, 41, 48, 78, 85, 90, 103, 104, 108, 109, 110, 111, 127, 134.
Bellis perennis, 18, 19, 40, 41, 48, 72, 93, 99, 100, 109, 121, 122, 124, 131, 133.
Bellis perennis in the inconveniences of pregnancy, 98.
Bladder, neuralgia of the, 124.

Bursa pastoris a very splendid uterine remedy, 43, 44, 75, 92.

Ceanothus Americanus, 71.
Cedron, 19, 20.
Chelon glabra, 37.
Cimicifuga, 72, 73.
Clergyman's daughter Julia, enlargement of womb cured by Sepia, 9.
Cœthen phase of homœopathy, 46.
Consumption, case of, from suppressed leucorrhœa due to subinvoluted uterus, 84.
Cooper, Dr. Robert T., on couch grass, 117.
Couch grass, common, 115, 117.
Couch grass used by British herbalists as a bladder medicine, 118.
Countess X., case of, 129.
Cuprum acet, 19.
Cypripedin, 34.
Cypripedium pubescens, 34.
Daisy, valuable in pregnancy, 99, 100.
Dropsy of lower extremities, 39.

Dysuria, treatment for, 113, 116, 117.
Family, voluntary limitation of, 25.
Ferrum, 14.
Fer. phos., 19.
Fistula in ano, case of, 136.
Flor. aurant. amar., 130.
Fragaria vesca, 104.
Fraser, Mr., herbalist, cured dysuria, 116.
Fraxinus Americanus, 40, 42, 48, 49, 56, 57, 58, 75, 79, 104, 123, 124, 133.

Genesiac fraud causes evil results, 20.
Gentleman, 28 years of age, case of, 140.
Guaco, 18, 19.

Hæmatocele, peri-uterine, 101.
Hæmorrhoids, constitutional, 106.
Hahnemann is a hero to Dr. Burnett, 44.
Helonias dioica, 8, 40, 41, 75, 130.
Helonias in enlargement of the uterus with urinary trouble, 112, 114.
Helonin, 109, 114, 115, 124.
Hydrastinin. mur., 38.
Hydrastis Canadensis, 109.
Hypericum perf., 18.

Ignatia amara, 39, 40, 57, 133.

Kali chlor., 6, 18.

Lady, childless, after treatment, had six healthy children, 14.
,, ,, nine years married but had seven miscarriages, case of, 11.
,, ,, the late Dr. Smith's opinion of, 13.
,, foreign, married, case of, Preface v.
,, maiden, 38 years of age, case of, 80.
,, ,, 32 years of age, case of, 114.
,, married, about 30 years of age, with consumptive symptoms, 84.
,, ,, mother of four children, case of, 107.
,, ,, mother of three children, 26 years of age, case of, 31.
,, ,, 25 years of age, case of, 101.
,, ,, 26 years of age, case of, 16.
,, ,, 27 years of age, case of, 89.
,, ,, 28 years of age, case of, 91.

Lady, married, 28 years of age, treated for sterility, 94.
,, ,, 28 years of age, with hæmorrhoidal uterus, case of, 120.
,, ,, 29 years of age, case of, 46.
,, ,, 34 years of age, case of fistula in ano, in, 136.
,, widow of notable London physician, case of, 118.
,, X., married, 40 years of age, case of, 124.
,, ,, ,, 24 years of age, case of, 132.
,, young married, resident in South America, case of, 74.
Leg, bad, case of, in unmarried lady, 48 years of age, 66.
Leucorrhœa, bad, with enlargement of uterus and sterility, 132.
,, frequently connected with
,, the spleen, 68.
,, intermittent, case of, with enlarged uterus, 67.

Leucorrhœa, suppressed, causing consumption, 84.
Levico, 122.
"Liver," Dr. Burnett on "Diseases of the," 59.

Mal., 36, 57, 90.
Malthusianism, applied, evil effects of, 17.
Mater triumphans, 12, 16.
Med., 37, 38, 86, 88, 96.
Medorrh., 97.

Nat. mur., 57.
Nerve tortures, 18.
Neuralgia of five years' standing with enlargement and displacement of uterus, 129.
Neurasthenia, 20, 23.
Nux, 120, 122.

Oleum succini, 133.
Ovaries, enlargement of both, 31.

Pessaries, on use of, 3, 42.
Physical wrong-doing, Nemesis of, 21.

Plat. met., 132.
Pleurodynia of left side, 71.
Pregnancy, Bellis perennis in the inconveniencies of, 98.
,, troubles of, 97.
,, vomiting of, 97.
Pulsatilla, 68, 69, 70, 93.
Pyrogenium, 121.

Quassia, 76.
Quinine, 57.

Rademacher, Dr. Burnett's opinion of, 44.
,, organopathy of, 45.
R., Mrs., case of ovarian tumour, 102.

Sabina, 73, 104, 109, 111, 129.
Saw palmetto, 36, 76, 90, 128.
Scutellaria lat., 34.
Scutellarin, 35.
Secale cornutum, 29, 30.
Sepia, 9, 11, 48.
Shepherd's purse, a very splendid uterine remedy, 63.

Silicea, 14.
Spermatophobia, 16, 107.
Spleen, the, if related to the uterus, 72.
Sterility, case of, cured by Aurum, 95.
,, with bad leucorrhœa and enlargement of the uterus, 132.
,, with enlargement and displacement of the uterus, 129.
,, with misshapen uterus, 91.
,, with neuralgia of the bladder, 124.
Stevenson's song of the mother, 12.
Sulphur, 14, 38, 120, 122.
Thuja, 130.
,, occid., 48, 57, 70, 73, 80, 82, 90, 92, 96, 108, 111, 121, 122, 124, 127.
,, occidentalis is homœopathic to vaccinosis, 83.
Triticum repens, 113, 115, 118.
Tuberculinum testium, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79.
Tuberculosis in gentleman 28 years of age, 139.

"Tumours," Dr. Burnett's "Curability of," "by Medicines," 102.
Urine, retention of, 31.
Urtica urens, 35, 69, 70, 85, 92, 128.
Uterus, case of hugely enlarged, 50.
,, defrauded, 23.
,, description of, 2. See Womb also.
,, enlarged, 31, 67.
,, enlarged, due to abortion, 124.
,, enlarged, of constitutional cause, 107.
,, enlarged, with backache and great depression of spirits, 80.
,, enlargement and displacement of, 101, 129.
,, enlargement of, and of the spleen, 126.
,, enlargement of, with bad leucorrhœa, 132.
,, hæmorrhoidal, 120.
,, in childless married lady, 13.
,, in married women who prevent conception, 23.
,, misshapen, with sterility, 91.

Uterus, or womb, a living organ, 1.
,, retroverted and enlarged, 89.
,, subinvoluted, case of, causing consumption, 84.
,, subinvoluted, from constitutional cause, 46.
,, subinvoluted, with hæmorrhage and backache, 74.
,, traumatic, 16.
,, use of Helonias in enlargements of, 112.

Vaccinosis, 82.
,, homœopathic to, Thuja occidentalis, 83.
Vaginal intro-injections are pernicious, 84, 125.
Viburnum, 134.

Womb and ovaries, impossibilility of curing constitutional disease of, by any operations, 135.
,, case of excessive enlargement of the, organ to be removed, 50.

Womb defrauded, 21.
,, description of, 2. See also Uterus.
,, disease in married lady 29 years of age, 46.
,, displacement of, from accident, case of, 28.
,, enlarged, disturbing micturition, with severe vomiting, 60.
,, enlarged, with backache and hæmorrhage, 74.
,, enlargement of, dropsy of lower extremities, 39.
,, enlargements and displacements of, orthodox treatment of, 3.
,, in married lady 26 years of age, 16.
,, or uterus, a living organ, 1.
,, prolapse of the, 8.
,, reasons for other treatment, 5.
,, surgical and mechanical operations undertaken for, 3.
Women, married, cases of, who prevent conception, 21.
,, married, cases of, who prevent conception, evil results of, 21.

Women, organ diseases of, amenable to drug action, 15.
,, who do not wish to bear a family should not marry, 26.
Widow, elderly, with prolapsed uterus, treated with Helonias dioica, 8.

X., Dr., recommended support for enlarged womb, 10.
" Mrs., 43 years of age, case of weak heart and dropsy of lower extremities, 39.
,, Mrs. John, aged 38, mother of six children, case of hugely enlarged uterus, 52.
,, sister of Sir William, 72 years of age, case of enlarged womb disturbing micturition, 60.

Y., Mrs., married, 35 years of age, home from Africa, case of, 126.

Zincum acet., 37.